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Original Poetry.

For The Globe.

THE RALLY--A DEMOCRATIC SONG.

TUNE, "THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY".—BY A. L. G.

Come freemen, arouse—in your glory beam forth,
Come, exult in the songs of the free;
Come, sing of our Statesman, the genus of worth,
The champion of Liberty.

Our enemies in arms, they seek to destroy
Our Union, so closely combined;
They'll use all the means that fiends could employ,
Or devils in darkness could find.

They'll call on the passions, the vilest of vile,
That hell in her fury sends forth,
They'll hunt every archive, they'll seek every file,
That gave to these feelings their birth.

They'll call on the demon, whose country's betray
An act of true merit would call—
Who would pass for vile gold his freedom away,
And glory in our Union's sad fall.

They'd place in the hands of the slaves of the South
The arms of Freedom's worst foe—
They'd call on the sabre, the cannon's wide mouth,
Our brethren in death to lay low.

They'd betray us for gold, they'd sell us for spoils,
They'd ruin our country's fair fame,
They seek to remove by their strife and turmoils,
From the Record, our glorious name.

Then, freemen, arouse in your glorious strength,
To the breeze our banner's unfurled—
Let the truth be spread o'er our country's fair length,
And our foes o'er the ramparts be hurled.

For, with our favorite son, the nation's own choice,
To conquest and conquering we'll go—
He'll stop the foul slander, and hush the loud voice
Of Columbia's bitterest foe.

Buchanan and Breckinridge.

SPEECH OF
HON. JOSIAH RANDALL,
Before the Democratic State Convention,
HELD AT CHAMBERSBURG, AUG. 6, 1856.

In obedience to the request of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, I claim the attention of my fellow-citizens for a short time. I am aware that I have received this courtesy because I have heretofore been a member of the Old Line Whig party.

In 1824–5, the Democratic and Whig parties were separated by no question of principle, but were divided upon the question, whether Gen. JACKSON was entitled to be elected President of the United States. In the progress of time, during the thirty years of the existence of the Whig party, several important principles were presented, and the two parties became distinct and independent of each other upon questions of public policy. These were:

1. The renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.
2. The Sub-Treasury.
3. The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.
4. The Tariff.

A "National Bank" was abandoned by the Democratic party, under the veto of Gen. JACKSON in 1832, and by the Whig party in 1844.

"The Sub-Treasury," the cardinal measure of Mr. VAN BUREN, was opposed by the Whig party, has fought itself into public favor, and no one now wishes to disturb it.

"The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands" has been superceded by the debt created by the Mexican war.

"The Tariff" no longer remains either a political or geographical question; the last Congress exhibited the spectacle of the "State Rights" men of the South and the Republican Abolitionists of the North, united against Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to reduce the tariff below its present standard.

If there remain any practical disputable principle, which constituted an issue between the Democratic and the old Whig parties, I do not know it.

The Whig party has performed its duty, and has had its day. It has been prostrated by the organization of the American party, or the KNOW-NOTHING ORDER. They and not the Old Line Whigs have been the *Executioners*. They have renounced their old *cognomen*, laid aside their old principles, and substituted in their place a new name and a new creed never heretofore recognized by CLAY, WEBSTER, SERGEANT or their noble compeers.

I know there are many intelligent and patriotic men who cherish the hope that the Whig party can again be resuscitated, but the hope is delusive, and it is pernicious because it deprives the country of a large portion of intellect and worth, which ought to be brought into public service. In the History of our Republic, no party broken down has ever yet been re-organized. The fate of the Federal and Anti-Masonic parties establishes this fact. There is not at this time a Whig member of the popular branch of Congress elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia elected by a Whig vote. For the last two years, with but two exceptions, wherever the scattered members of the Whig Party have met in council, they have felt their position, and have therefore, wisely abstained from forming a Ticket to be voted for at the polls. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts they rallied at the polls, and the result was paucity of numbers and total defeat. But, I ask, what good would be derived from the re-organization and triumph of the Old Whig Party? They do not want a National Bank. They do not desire the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. The most ardent friends of the Tariff do not ask for the re-establishment of the High Tariff of 1828, or even of 1842; but all they ask is, that the Tariff shall stand where it was placed in 1846 by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. DALLAS. All the old issues have been settled, and as a natural consequence, new parties have sprung up, and new issues have been formed. The Order of Know-Nothings have violated the letter and spirit of the VI Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "*No religious test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States;*" they have established secret societies, secret oaths and obligations. With these principles the Whig party in its days of power and numerical strength had no sympathy nor affiliation, and there is no part of the Union where the Whigs were more inflexible in opposing these political heresies than in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1845, when the Whig party met in the City of Philadelphia, after the defeat of Mr. CLAY, the duty of opening the meeting and setting forth their principles was committed to me. I held in my hand at that meeting, the charter of Rhode Island, granted to Roger Williams, which contains the broadest and most comprehensive declaration of religious LIBERTY AND EQUALITY ever yet penned. I read its eloquent and energetic platform and said, "THIS IS THE DOCTRINE OF THE WHIG PARTY," and pointing to the ruins of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, burnt during the disgraceful riots of 1844, and which lay within a few yards of the place of meeting, I added, "THERE IS ITS DESECRATION." There is not a nook nor corner in the vast region of our country which does not contain Old Line Whigs who are willing to stand by the Constitution and the Union. But their numerical strength is far exceeded by their patriotism, talents, and public spirit. This is the body to which I have been attached, and I feel the deepest interest in the course they shall pursue.

The Republican party is SECTIONAL, and its success must, in my judgment, lead to a severance of the Union. I do not believe that the great mass of that party anticipate this result; but if it should be consummated, their regret will be no equivalent for the damning injury thereby inflicted upon this great Republic. I appeal to every Old Line Whig in the Union to avert this calamity. The South cannot and will not remain in the Union, unless their rights are guaranteed to them. If we were in the same situation, we would demand our rights in tones as imperative and mandatory as those which are now used by our Southern brethren.

How is this great evil to be avoided? I answer, by the election of Mr. Buchanan.—Every vote given to him is a check to the progress of the Republican party. I know there are many Whigs who approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore, and are willing to trust him again. Every vote given to Mr. Fillmore increases the danger of the success of Mr. Fremont. Every vote given to Mr. Buchanan potentially seals the fate of Mr. Fremont. But Millard Fillmore in 1848, '50, and '52, is not the Millard Fillmore of 1856. When he was elected Vice President in 1848—when he became the Acting President in 1850,—and when he was a candidate for renomination by the Whig Convention in Baltimore, in 1852, he professed to be a Whig—nothing more, nothing less. The Native American party at that time was in existence and proclaimed principles in terms far less exceptionable than those now avowed by the Know-Nothing party. But Mr. Fillmore then had neither part nor lot with them, he stood upon the ground occupied by CLAY, WEBSTER and SERGEANT. What is he now? He has been initiated into the Order of Know-Nothings, taken upon himself its secret oaths and obligations, and this at a time when his friends were presenting his claims to be elected President of the United States. He has since become the candidate and accepted the nomination of the American or Know-Nothing National Convention. In a correspondence between the Order of United Americans of the State of New York and him, under the date of July 25th, 1856, they say—

"Both from your past official acts, and from the assurances and views expressed by you on many occasions, as having similar sentiments in reference to these subjects, to them of so much seeming importance, the successful establishment of these principles, as the fundamental Rules of our Government, they believe essential for its tranquility, and a continued progress in the developement of all its greatness."

Mr. Fillmore in his answer, dated 29th of July, 1856, acquiesces in this statement and replies—

"My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise nor equivocation. I am the candidate of the American party."

Mr. Fillmore here proclaims himself the American candidate, and adopts the creed, oaths and obligations of that party, without "disguise or equivocation." In the Secret Lodge of the Order of Know-Nothings he has sworn that he will neither vote for nor appoint a Roman Catholic to office. If elected and inaugurated President of the United States, he would be compelled to swear that he would require "*no religious test as a qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States.*" I ask, under such circumstances, which oath would he keep, and which oath would he violate? Are the Old Line Whigs prepared to endorse Mr. FILLMORE, thus presented for their suffrages by himself? I know no difference between an individual joining the Order and giving his vote to sustain its candidate, except that the latter course is more effective in carrying out the tenets of this party.

The friends of Mr. FILLMORE have assailed Mr. BUCHANAN for his OSTEND communication without admitting or denying the soundness of the doctrine therein contained. I would remark that the correspondence of Mr. EVERETT, as Secretary of State under Mr. FILLMORE, after the death of Mr. WEBSTER, relative to Cuba, is more offensive, and ought to be more obnoxious to the criticism of conservative men than the OSTEND LETTER; and it should be remembered that the diplomatic manifesto of Mr. EVERETT, was issued under the immediate supervision of Mr. FILLMORE and his Cabinet.

Mr. Everett is probably the best educated Statesman now living, he is an erudite scholar and a sound Patriot. When in Congress, he took higher ground in favor of the South on the subject of slavery, than any Northern Statesman had ever done before, or has ever done since. One thing is certain, any opinion upon International Law promulgated by him, is entitled to respect. Mr. Buchanan has been in public life upwards of forty years, he has filled the highest offices which his own State could confer upon him. He has occupied the highest seat in the Cabinet during a most eventful epoch; and he has twice represented his country at the Courts of the two first Nations in Europe. His private character stands without blot or blemish and beyond rebuke or reproach; and it is a high eulogium upon his public life that the "*Ostend Letter*" is the only act which is designated by his opponents as the ground of attack.

There are many Old Line Whigs who are attached to their cognomen, and dislike changing it—this is an over scrupulous nicety.—They must change their name—they must recognize the title of an American, Know-Nothing, Republican, or a Democrat. If they refuse to elect either of these names, they must retire from all participation in public affairs. Gov. SEWARD is reported to have said during the present session of Congress, in caucus, that he cared nothing for names, but that he looked to principles alone. The remark showed he had a clear head and a sound judgment, and was worthy of a better cause.

Time will not permit me to discuss at large, the question of the Territories. I hold that the Territory ceded to us by Mexico was purchased by common treasure. The fifteen Slave States contributed their portion of the fund as well as the *then* fifteen Free States. Territory should stand on the same footing as admitted States, and the right of the people to hold Slaves or not, as they please, in the Territory ought to be commensurate with the rights of the people as they exist in the thirty-one States. There can be no just ground for any discrimination between the two cases. New Territory is surely not more sacred than the old thirteen States, or the present thirty-one States. The will of a majority prevails in the cases last enumerated, and the same orthodox principle should prevail in the newly acquired Territory.

What is the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso? It is the sixteen free States declaring to the fifteen slave States—you are part owners of this Territory; you have shed your blood and expended your treasure in acquiring it, but you shall have no share in its enjoyment or profits. Strip it of its trappings, and it amounts to this: there are thirty-one stockholders in a corporation, and sixteen say to fifteen, it is true you are part owners and have contributed to the purchase of our common property, but you shall have no share in the enjoyment of its privileges or the receipts of its profits. Such a doctrine is subversive of every principle of justice and equality, and cannot be sustained.

I am not the advocate of opinions that are new to the Whig party of Pennsylvania. At a Whig meeting held in September, 1850, at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, I offered a resolution congratulating the Nation upon the restoration of peace and quietude to the country by the passage of the Compromise Acts of that year. It was unanimously adopted, and I then laid down the same principles which I am now endeavoring to inculcate.

In November, 1850, the great Union Meeting was held at the same place, and over which John Sergeant presided. Among others, I again enforced the same principles.—At a later period, during the session of the Legislature of this State in 1851, a pure Whig meeting was called to request the repeal of the Act of the Legislature of 1847, which closed the public jails of this Commonwealth against the custody of Fugitive Slaves. At that meeting Samuel Breck, second to no man in the country, in intelligence and patriotism, presided. I again promulgated the same doctrine and they were again endorsed by the Whig party assembled on that occasion.

These are some of the reasons why I invoke every Old Line Whig in Pennsylvania to support Mr. Buchanan. The triumph of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania in October next, would place his election beyond doubt. It would remove the last glimmering hope of the opposition, restore peace and quietude to the country, and for one generation at least, put at rest the present agitation on the question of slavery. The Old Line Whigs of Pennsylvania possess the power to accomplish this great result; the responsibility rests upon them, and I have no doubt but that the draft which is made upon their patriotism will be promptly accepted, and that the great Keystone State will once more come to the rescue, and do as she has done heretofore, put down all sectional feeling, and at the ballot-box give a vote which will strike terror to the enemies of the Constitution and our glorious Union, which have so long been the pride and admiration of every friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

The British Go For Fremont.

It has usually been the fortune of the opponents of the Democratic party to have the sympathies of their British ancestors on the other side of the Atlantic. It seems the present contest forms no exception to the general rule. The British are for Fremont. Buchanan is "pledged to a policy" which they deem hostile to English interests, and hence they oppose him and join hands with their friends on this side of the water in favor of Fremont. We extract the following from a prominent English paper:—

From the London Daily News, July 10.

Interesting as all the phases of American politics are to Englishmen, our first attention is naturally given to the contest for the Presidentship. On the choice of the next President hangs the question of peace or war between the United States and various foreign countries—England being among the foremost on the list. Not that we believe that any possible President—we might say any American citizen—would directly and sincerely go into a war with England; but one at least of the candidates in the field is pledged to a policy which would render war almost unavoidable. While, therefore, it is understood that other changes, and many of them, may take place before the election in November, *we observe with strong satisfaction that the Republican party is showing such vigor, spirit, and resolution, as to afford a good prospect of the return of its candidate—Colonel* FREMONT.

The Value of the Union in a Commercial Aspect.

What is the value of the Union in dollars and cents? That is the question which some of the leading papers in this section are now discussing. They are endeavoring to persuade the North that, in a commercial point of view, it can do without the South, and that, so far as pecuniary profit and loss are concerned, the dissolution of the political ties which now unite them, would be no great evil—if not a great blessing. This is a sad sort of logic to use in a Presidential canvass. That surely must be a bad and a wicked cause which is compelled to calculate the worth of the Confederacy as one of the conditions of its success. We do not mean to engage in this sordid speculation. The whole thing is abhorrent to one's patriotic instincts. But since an effort is making to underrate the Union in its mere money value, we shall state some facts which may serve to prevent the people of this section from being deceived by the representations of those who would convince them that the trade with the South is of no importance, either to the free States, or to the wealth, power, and greatness of the whole Republic.

Any one who has any adequate knowledge of the foreign and internal commerce of the country, must be aware that the commercial strength of the nation is primarily dependent on Southern labor and staples. Indeed, the one article of cotton is the ruling element of the commerce of mankind. It is the barometer by which the mercantile operations of Christendom are guaged and regulated, the price of this commodity at Liverpool, at any time, being the standard which elevates or depresses the scale of the world's industry and exchanges. Why this is so we can very readily demonstrate by merely stating a few well authenticated statistics, leaving reflective readers to draw their own conclusions.—Taking the returns of the last census, which are less favorable for our purpose than later results, but more conveniently accessible, we find that in 1849–'50 the cultivation of cotton and its preparation for market employed about 800,000 laborers, 85 per cent. of whom were slaves. It required to feed and clothe this force, produce valued at $25,000,000; the supplies being derived principally from the North and West, which received the price paid for them. The entire crop of 1849–'50 was 993,312,000 lbs., valued at $112,430,600. This crop employed in its transportation along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts 55,000 American seamen, and 1,100,000 tons of American shipping, or about one-third of the entire tonnage of the nation in 1850. This is exclusive of 120,000 tons of steam tonnage and 7000 persons engaged in transporting cotton by steam navigation to Southern shipping ports, to say nothing of railways. At the same period there were not less than $80,000,000 invested in the business of cotton manufacture, chiefly in New England. This capital maintained 100,000 operatives, male and female, whose joint annual wages were $17,000,000, and the product of whose labor was worth, at a low estimate, $70,000,000.—There were besides 25,000 or 30,000 persons in the United States who were employed and enriched in receiving, selling, and shipping the above amount of domestic cotton fabrics. In addition to the coastwise navigation before mentioned, there were 800,000 tons of mercantile marine of the country, owned chiefly at the North, occupied in carrying American cotton to Europe. In 1849–'50 the value of cotton fabrics made in our own factories and *consumed in* the States was $57,134,760.—During the same period the value of the total amount of raw American cotton consumed in our manufactures was $24,340,800; while the whole amount of cotton fabrics consumed in our country—foreign and domestic—exceeded in value $82,000,000—three fourths of the entire product being the creation of domestic industry. Again, the domestic cotton manufactures have not only exceeded, in the proportion of their increase, the augmentation of the gross population of the country, as well as that of any other prominent article of manufacture, but that increase, since 1826, in its relation to exportation, surpasses in value the whole increase of all other American manufactures combined. Moreover, the cotton crops of the States equals quite seven-tenths of all the cotton produced in the world; while the portion yearly exported is about eight-tenths of the total quantity sent to market from all regions of the globe. Since 1821, our exports of cotton have multiplied nine-fold, while the imports of foreign cotton goods have hardly more than doubled. Hence cotton is rapidly cancelling one big item in the account of international trade in which the balance has been against us. We may add further, by way of comment here, that more than $48,000,000 of bullion and specie, over and above what has been actually exported, would have been annually needed, since 1824, for shipment abroad, to square exchanges with Europe, had it not been for the exportation thither of our raw cotton. The aggregate of our exportations of raw cotton has, since 1805, increased upwards of twenty-eight fold in quantity, and more than nine hundred per cent. in value. It is likewise noticeable, that the gross sum of our importations of foreign merchandize has declined relatively to the increased exportation of American raw cotton. But cotton is but one of the staples of the South. Adding $30,000,000 as the value of naval stores, molasses and the tobacco, rice and sugar crops of 1849–'50, to that of the cotton crop for that season, and we have a total of $142,430,600 contributed by the South in one year to the wealth of the Union. This is more than the value of the entire exports of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, in 1850—more than nine times the value of the total exportation of manufactures of domestic produce in the same year, and more than five times the value of the aggregate exports of breadstuffs and provisions in 1850. It is finally nearly equal to the value of the aggregate imports of 1850, which were $164,032,033, the greater part of which came in through Boston, New York and Philadelphia, on which Northern merchants made their freights, insurance and profits, the South being ultimately the consumer of, and paying for nearly, if not quite, a moiety of the whole. Another notable fact is, that the exports of domestic cotton in 1850, exceeded those of tobacco, and the whole products of agriculture, the forest and the sea added together. We have shown that the people of the North are the shippers, the insurers and sellers of, as well as the speculators in, cotton, and, of course, the reapers of the great bulk of the profit upon the article—the planter realizing the very smallest portion of the nett proceeds.

Let us see where, in this country, the cotton of the South is manufactured into cloth and the like. The gross value of our cotton manufactures in 1850, was $61,869,184. Of this whole amount, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York, produced $52,455,653—within a small fraction of the entire sum. The product of Mossachusetts alone, was nearly $20,000,000. It is easy, therefore, to see whose industry cotton supports, and what section of the confederacy it enriches.

Here, then, is an exhibit which may well rebuke those who would undervalue the commercial importance of the slave States to the general prosperity and wealth of the nation. And more especially should it silence those who, while they are declaiming against slavery, and uttering the most violent denunciation of the Southern people, are making their daily profits and accumulating fortunes by selling and carrying and manufacturing the products of slave labor. Without the South and its staples, the manufacturing industry and the commerce of the New England States would suffer a disastrous decline; while the South would experience but a temporary inconvenience, in respect of trade, from a change of its present commercial relations with this section of the Union. But let us not even contemplate such a contingency. Let us cherish the belief that the Union is indissoluble, and foster our loyalty to it by every consideration of patriotic pride and every hope of national prosperity and renown.—Let us realize the assertion of Washington, that "the North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maratime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry, while the South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand." Let us think and feel, and we shall then, in the language of Mr. Webster, hear "no such miserable interrogatory as '*What is all this worth?*' nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first and Union afterwards.*"—*Evening Journal.*

The Pennsylvania Candidate.

It is one of Mr. Buchanan's prime recommendations, says the Philadelphia *Argus*, that he is the Pennsylvania Candidate. Not merely the choice of the Keystone State, he is also a perfect representative of the characteristics of Pennsylvania. He was born and raised in her midst, taught in her schools, educated in one of her seminaries of learning, imbued with legal learning by one of her most eminent lawyers. He has spent every hour of his life in Pennsylvania, except when the public business of the country has called him away. He has practised law in her Courts, helped to make her laws as a member of her legislature, is familiar with all her history, and all her institutions. His relatives, and principal and dearest associations are all Pennsylvanian. The fondest and best, and most joyous memories of his life centre in this State. This State is the scene and sphere of all his future hopes. He expects to die here, and to lay his head on Pennsylvania soil. His whole career proves him to be thoroughly possessed with Pennsylvania feelings and principles. On all subjects of political or national concern, James Buchanan has reflected the opinions of Pennsylvania. He has always been with his own State, in every emergency and occasion. His fundamental character, his modes of thought, his habitual sentiment and state of feeling, his appearance, and his manners are all eminently Pennsylvanian. The whole world looks upon him as the very type and representative of the Keystone State. Every body knows, that when elected, he will administer the affairs of the nation in the very spirit and style of Pennsylvania Democracy.

Now this is enough to secure the confidence of all calm thinking men. For the steadfast, benign character of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is well known and appreciated by the sister States. She cannot boast of such a galaxy of *past* statesmanship as Virginia, or such literary brilliancy and rapid enterprise as Massachusetts. She lays no claim to the "middle age" chivalry of South Carolina, nor does she habitually vaunt her greatness like New York. But as Webster said, "There she is—behold her, and judge for yourselves." No State in the Union *equals* the uniform benignity, fairness, and simplicity of her domestic institutions. Her Judiciary has always been famed for learning and wisdom. Her system of laws is everywhere copied for its simplicity and equity. She led the way in amelioration of criminal law and criminal discipline, and the world is but copying her example. No stain of religious intolerance ever disgraced her Statute book or her history. Her population is famed for its industry, quiet, good morals, sturdy republicanism and love of order. Supercilious Yankees, or Virginians, sometimes have sneered at the "Pennsylvania Dutch," and people outside our State have talked about our ignorance. But the fact is, no State in the Union ever excelled our rural districts in strong common sense—and this is proven by our State Institutions and our State Politics. Amidst all the sectional agitations that have lashed the waves of opinion North and South, Pennsylvania has been a breakwater. When all the skies darkened with the driving clouds of threatening Abolition, or Free Soil, or Nullification, or Secession, and when the night of disunion seemed coming on apace, always amid the roar and darkness, old Pennsylvania has raised up her giant self to protect the Constitution, and her honest voice has called on her sisters to take heed and come back to reason. She has never proved false to Nationality. She could not possibly do so. For she is placed right at the Nation's heart. The Nation was born and cradled in her lap. Disunion would make her a frontier State, whereas now she is the topmost stone of the vast Arch. At all hazards, to the last extremity, while a rag of the starry banner remains untorn by the winds of discord and strife, Pennsylvania must, and Pennsylvania will, be true to the whole Union. She is as conservative, moderate, and conciliatory, as she is Union loving. Unaffected by the gratuitous fanaticisms of the North, or the provoked ill tempers of the South, she is always forbearing and impartial.

Such a State does James Buchanan come from, and live in, and embody in his own character. Who can doubt, then, the character of his Administration in the very spirit and temper of Pennsylvania Unionism and fairness. It will be a dignified, pacific, benign Administration. Peace will spread smiling all over the land. Strife will subside.—State and sectional jealousies will be allayed, Abolition agitation and agitators will be rebuked into silence and impotence. North and South will shake hands more cordially than ever. Under the auspices of honest old Pennsylvania and the venerable President whom she furnishes to the Union, all the difficulties about Slavery and Kansas will become the half forgotten incidents of the past.

Citizens of Pennsylvania! You know the reliable excellence of your own honored Commonwealth. You know she is National, fair and peaceful. You know, too, that James Buchanan is, in every respect, and eminently a Pennsylvanian. You know his spotless character, his blameless life, his proverbial amiability and equity of disposition, his anxiety for peace, good order and general contentment. We need not make strong appeals to you. You will delight to do honor to the most distinguished and the favorite son of our glorious Commonwealth. And as all our sister States respect and love Pennsylvania, let them testify their sentiments by helping to elect James Buchanan—*a perfect type of his State.*

Political Preaching.

During the last few years, a large number of ministers connected with most of the churches at the North, have used their pulpits and desecrated the Sabbath with political harangues. Associations of ministers have denounced and vilified the actions and principles of one of the great parties of the country—the press claiming to be the organs of religious denominations, seem to have concentrated all their hopes in the kingdom of this world—and to differ with this press and these ministers, is sin enough to call down the anathemas of these self-constituted vicegerents. Man's duty to his God, and his relations to a future existence—the peaceable kingdom of Christ and its moral power, given to it by its founder, and relied upon by him for its propagation—are all forgotten.—For all of this there can be no other feeling than that of pity and contempt. For this there can be no excuse. The present state of these churches will bear out the assertion that in these efforts they have not been blessed of God.

In this connection, we cannot but reproduce the impregnable position of a minister of the Revolutionary time, which offered an excuse, if ever a time offered an excuse, for ministers to enter the arena of politics. Dr. Byles, a noted preacher of those times, gave the following reasons for not introducing politics into his pulpit:

"I have thrown up four breastworks, behind which I have entrenched myself, neither of which can be forced. In the first place, I do not understand politics; in the second place, you do all, every man and mother's son of you; in the third place, you have politics all the week, pray, let one day in seven be devoted to religion; in the fourth place, I am engaged in a work of infinitely more importance; give me any subject to preach on of more consequence than the truths I bring you, and I will preach on it the next Sabbath."—*Jackson Patriot.*

A Picture of Disunion.

FROM GEN. JACKSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

In his farewell address to his countrymen upon retiring from the Presidency, the patriot statesman and hero of the Hermitage said:

"What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the hope that a breach once made, would be afterwards easily repaired. If the Union is once severed, the separation will grow wider and wider: and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one. * * * Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition, And if the recollections of common dangers, in which the people of these United States have stood side by side against the common foe—the memory of victories won by their united valor—the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution;—if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissolved? The first line of separation would not last long; new fragments would be torn off—new leaders would spring up—and this great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, armed for mutual aggression—loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders—seeking aid against each other from foreign powers—insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe—until, harrassed with conflicts and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be willing to submit to the dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose."

JOSEPH HISS GOES FOR FREMONT.—The celebrated Joseph Hiss, of nunnery investigation notoriety, and who raised such a dust in the Massachusetts Legislature a year ago, by taking a woman of doubtful reputation with him, on one of the excursions of a Legislative Investigating Committee to which he belonged, and charging her expenses to the State—goes for Fremont as the best representative of the principles of the "American" party, of which he, the said Joseph Hiss, is such a worthy and illustrious member. Joseph Hiss has been chosen as a delegate to the State Convention of the Fremonters, from the First ward of Boston. Three cheers for Fillmore—one Hiss for Fremont.

☞ Build good school-houses, employ competent teachers, and make study an amusement and a pleasure instead of a drag, as it now is—and what then? Why, we may soon be able to ticket our prisons-doors with a "For Rent."

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 20, 1856. NO. 9.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 20, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL, of Alexandria.
SHERIFF,
GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
AUDITOR,
AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle,
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler.	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—James Sterker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—P. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout,	24—John Keatly,
	25—Vincent Phelps.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

Circulate "The Globe!"

THE GLOBE will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

For three months, payment in advance,.....	$ 50
"...six.....".....	75
"...one year.....".....	1 50

How many new subscribers shall be added to our list during the Court weeks? Remember, THE GLOBE is the best newspaper published in the county.

Our County Ticket.

The ticket placed in nomination by the Democratic Delegate Convention will be found at our mast head. One half, at least, of the gentlemen who compose it, were placed in nomination without, and in fact, *against* their consent; hence some of them may decline, and render it necessary for the Convention to re-assemble. Until we are assured that the ticket will remain as it is, or the vacancies which may occur are filled, we shall refrain from speaking of the candidates as their known steadfastness to Democratic principles, their high moral characters, private worth, and qualifications, deserve. Better men, and more deserving Democrats, could not have been placed upon the ticket. But there are others equally as well qualified, as high in moral character, and as deserving. All could not be honored with a nomination. In the meantime it is understood that the DEMOCRATIC TICKET cannot, by any combination of circumstances, be defeated. The people have willed its election. Victory must come!

The Democratic Rally.

The meeting at the Court House on Wednesday evening last was a grand rally of the Democracy. It numbered at least as many as were at both the opposition meetings on the night previous. The Speakers—Campbell, Scott, Ashman, Wilson and Colon—were more than equals for an army of Gov. Fords! It certainly didn't pay to bring Ford from Ohio to preach niggerism to our white population.

☞ It is rumored that the *National Intelligencer*, one of the oldest and most influential old line Whig papers in the United States, is about to declare its determination to support the Cincinnati nominations. We trust that this news is not too good to be true.

☞ The following resolution was adopted by the New York Whig State Convention on the 14th inst:

Resolved, That we will oppose, to the utmost extent of our ability, the election of Mr. Fremont, believing that he is not qualified for the Presidency of this Union; we firmly believe his election would increase the internal strife, the party he represents being in spirit sectional, and inevitably tending to disunion.

BLACK REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.—Here is Black Republicanism, pure and unadulterated. The *True American*, a Black Republican organ in Erie County, Pa., in commenting upon a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting, says:

"This twaddle about the '*Union*' and its '*preservation*' is too silly and sickening for any good effect. *We think that the liberty of a single slave is worth more than all the Union's God's universe can hold!*"

☞ GEO. H. AUXER, comes with the very best recommendations from the press of Chambersburg and other places. And therefore those who desire correct likenesses will be sure to obtain perfect ones by calling on him at his rooms in the Court House. No person need pay for a picture unless perfectly satisfied with it in every respect. Just step in and look at his specimens. *

The Fanaticism of Abolitionism.

Absurd as the notions and principles of government are, by which the Black Republicans hope to establish themselves in power, they find numbers ready to adopt them, because many are liable to be deceived, ready to be tempted, and prone to be corrupted.—New systems of law and policy are not only received, but zealously propogated. Some men are heated by opposition, and others educated in prejudice. The plainest rights of the people are called in question, while the least justifiable pretensions of a dangerous faction are sought to be established as true axioms of government, consistent with the principles of the Constitution. Even the pulpit is made subservient to their dark designs. By affirming and denying boldly, and by insisting peremptorily, the Black Republicans have brought many things to be received as certain, which have never been proved, and many others to be looked upon as problematical, which have been often demonstrated.—Thus have divisions been created among the people, which may yet eventuate in the destruction of our liberties. Disputes upon a subject which is sacredly guarded by the Constitution, threatens to unsheath all the swords of the Nation. Abolitionism, from its very innate malignancy, is calculated to make the most deadly wounds upon the body politic, and when once made, the poison will fester in the sores and render them mortal. This fanaticism, if successful at the approaching election, would use tricks of government, in violation of the Constitution, that would conjure up a storm that would sweep our Union from her moorings, and perhaps overwhelm both fanatics and people alike. The prejudices of its leaders, confirmed by habit, fortified by flattery from the pulpit, and provoked by opposition, would induce them, if in power, to commence an invasion of the rights of the Southern States, whilst they perhaps only imagined that they were defending their own. A fanaticism which seems to have tainted the whole Northern portion of the Nation, and given life and strength to factions, is a dangerous thing to give the least encouragement.

If Abolitionism, with the whole moral sense of the Nation against it, backed by the great weight of the Constitution, has been able to maintain so long and obstinate a resistance to both these powerful agents, by the mere inveteracy of its own fanaticism, how long would it be, if entrusted with the power of government, before the very spirit of liberty itself would be extinguished? An appeal to the sword would be a necessary consequence, as the Constitution being destroyed, no other arbiter would be left. To reconcile the deadly feuds that an Abolition triumph would engender, by treaty, would be impracticable, when neither side would trust the other, and to terminate them by the sword, would only be fighting for the manner of destroying our Union, and not for preserving it. If we were not eventually to fall under absolute monarchy, we would at least fall into absolute anarchy. Is it worth while to allow a motley race of precise knaves and enthusiastic mad men to ruin the fair fabric of our government, merely to gratify a morbid sympathy for a race that is most benefitted by their present dependence upon those who scrupulously protect the health, morals and dearest interests of their servants? It is idle to attempt to persuade men who feel that the balance of property is largely on their side, and that they are entitled to a share of power under the Constitution, in their own hands, that they have no right, or a very precarious one, to the protection of that Constitution. Hitherto, our country has been governed mainly by the ties of affection and confidence. The Abolitionists would govern without the concurrence of the whole Nation, and in defiance of constitutional requirements. The very chimera they follow is both wicked and stupid. They never reflect that power is in the nature of a spring, that by much straining will certainly relax, and often break. In the one case, it becomes of little use, and in the other of none at all. It is better, therefore, that constitutional powers only should be exercised, either to cure a supposed evil, or promote a positive good. We have lived, thus far, as a Nation in harmony, and the people of every clime have enjoyed the benefits of our *institutions*. Let us not rudely destroy that which gives us the greatest security and happiness, by supporting the fanaticism of Abolition.

ANOTHER OLD-LINE WHIG SENATOR OUT FOR BUCHANAN—SENATOR JONES, OF TENNESSEE.—Senator Jones, of Tennessee, delivered a magnificent speech in the U. S. Senate on Saturday. Without surrendering any of his Whig principles, he declared his purpose to support the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President. He takes this position as the only sure means of averting the dangers which now threaten the Union from sectionalism. He examined at length the several platforms and the candidates of the three parties, and showed conclusively that the true position of an old-line Whig in the present contest is with the Democratic party. Mr. Jones made a triumphant vindication of Mr. Buchanan from the charge of having done injustice to Mr. Clay in regard to the charge of bargain and corruption. The Washington Union says: "His speech was listened to by the Senate and a crowded gallery with marked interest, and is destined to exert a powerful influence on the public mind."

☞ Democracy has triumphed in Missouri.

The Vote for President---The Tribune's Estimate.

The New York Tribune having finished its political summary in the States and the prospects therein as regards their Presidential vote, foots it up as follows:

FREMONT.	VOTES.	BUCHANAN.	VOTES.	FILLMORE.	VOTES.
Maine,	8	Virginia,	15	Maryland,	8
N. Hampshire,	5	N. Carolina,	10	Kentucky,	12
Massachusetts,	13	S. Carolina,	8	Louisiana,	6
Rhode Island,	4	Georgia,	10		
Connecticut,	6	Alabama,	9	Total,	26
Vermont,	5	Mississippi,	7		
New York,	35	Florida,	3		
Ohio,	23	Texas,	4		
Michigan,	6	Arkansas,	4		
Wisconsin,	5	Tennessee,	12	VERY DOUBTFUL.	
Illinois,	11			New Jersey,	7
Iowa,	4	Total,	82	Pennsylvania,	27
California,	4			Delaware,	3
				Indiana,	13
Total,	129			Missouri,	9

Now, the *Keystone* contends, Mr. Buchanan will carry every State set down in the "very doubtful" column of the Tribune, which will increase his electeral vote to 141. This, with Kentucky—which the Tribune wrongly gives to Fillmore, but which is certain for Buchanan by a large majority—elects that gentleman triumphantly.

We say nothing about Maryland and Louisiana—given to Fillmore—or of Iowa, California, Wisconsin, Illinois and Connecticut, which the Tribune marks down for Fremont, but which will go all of them for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Neither is it necessary to mention Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Michigan, in all of which our friends are sanguine and confident. It is very evident, from the Tribune's calculation, that that usually sanguine journal has no confidence whatever in Fremont's success, and that it is throwing out its feelers for the purpose of preventing any of its friends from hazarding their pecuniary means upon the result. When Greeley cannot make any more favorable figures for his candidate than those above, it is evident that he is destined to a bad defeat.

Good Notion of Jimmy Buck.

After Gen. Harrison had been nominated by the Whigs in 1840, Senator Buchanan, of Pa., thus spoke of his preference over Mr. Clay, before a Pennsylvania Locofoco Convention:

"The Whig party had in Mr. Clay, a candidate of whom they might justly be proud—a man of bold and fearless heart—a man of bold and commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability. Although opposed to his political principles, yet I have ever felt for him the highest regard."

The Sciota (Ohio) *Gazette* (an opposition paper) of August 29th, 1844, contained the above. We give it as one of the many evidences of the friendly relations which subsisted between those two great statesmen, BUCHANAN and CLAY. Does this not give the lie to the allegation of the opposition that Mr. B. was the vindictive slanderer of Mr. C.? The mongrels will have to manufacture some more plausible falsehoods to obtain the votes of sane men.

Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—A Cabinet meeting decided on the following:—

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—*A Proclamation.*—Whereas, While hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace has been seriously threatened, and Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress; I do, therefore, by this, my Proclamation, convene said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on Thursday the 21st day of August, inst., hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives, then and there, to assemble to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my name. Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order, W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State."

Americans---Read!

Here is what the London *Chronicle*, one of Queen Victoria's organs, has to say in reference to our Presidential struggle:

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES.—There is no safety for European monarchical governments, if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ELECT FREMONT AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS EFFECTED!"

Fremont a Slaveholder!---The Evidence Complete!---He Hires them Out in St. Louis!!

The fact that Col. *Fremont* is, or has, until recently been a slaveholder, can no longer be denied. A gentleman now residing in St. Louis, who is well known in Penn Yan, N. Y., writes to a friend in the latter place:

"Within the last year I have had occasion to transact business with, and frequently been at the house of Col. BRANT, and several of the domestics have from time to time been pointed out to me as the *Slaves of Col. Fremont*, and these are not all either, *as he owns many others, male and female, hired out to various parts of the City!*"

The house of Col. BRANT is the place at which Col. FREMONT makes it his home in St. Louis. The writer of the above paragraph says:

"Col. Fremont is a particular friend of mine. I visit his house frequently. He is a man of great wealth, and married, as you know, a sister of Col. T. H. Benton, who also makes his home there, since Mrs. Benton's decease."

The Providence Post adds to this testimony:

"That Col. Fremont did own slaves three months before his nomination has been proved. That he does now own SEVENTY-FIVE, is positively asserted by the Hillsdale Gazette."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Ariel.

The steamer Ariel arrived at New York, Wednesday evening, from Aspinwall, with dates from California to the 21st ult.

She brings the mails, and treasure amounting to $1,470,000.

The Ariel connected with the steamer Golden Age, which passed on the 28th the steamer Cortes, and on the 2d, the John L. Stephens, bound up.

All was quiet on the Isthmus.

The United States sloop St. Mary was still at Panama, and the sloop Saratoga at Aspinwall—all well.

The Vigilance Committee was in unbounded sway at San Francisco up to the sailing of the steamer. Nothing of moment had transpired during the fort-night.

A controversy was pending between certain parties and the Governor, relative to an arrangement with the Committee, that they may deliver up Judge Terry, in custody on the charge of stabbing Hopkins, and cease to exercise their authority. Nothing had been accomplished towards this end. Hopkins was convalescent, after having been despaired of. The fate of the Judge was undecided.

The exportation of offensive parties continued. James Gallaher, Casey's executor, had been arrested, but was liberated on certain conditions agreed to by the Committee.

Several others had been allowed the same privilege.

Chris. Lilly, the pugilist, had been arrested, but was admitted to bail that he might settle his affairs before being exiled.

Charles E. Raid, one of the parties engaged in seizing the State arms from the schooner Julia, has been held to bail in $25,000 for piracy.

Edward McGowen, one of the accomplices in the murder of James King, was seen at Santa Barbara, en route for Lower California. An armed schooner with a large force on board, was forthwith despatched for him by the Committee. The regular authorities also sent in pursuit of him, without effect.—At the latest dates his capture was considered certain.

Philander Brace, one of the murderers of Capt. West, is in the hands of the Committee, and his execution was daily looked for.

Numerously signed petitions, and a great mass meeting had called upon the city officers to resign their posts. All but two had positively refused compliance.

The newly appointed Board of Supervisors had declared vacant the offices of Sheriff, Coroner, and Assessor, and appointed others to fill the vacancies. The incumbents, however, refused to abdicate.

The Committee have published an expose of the official corruption in the city.

The accounts from the mines were favorable, and the crops were everywhere abundant.

The town of Placerville had been ravished by a most destructive fire, consuming one hundred and sixty-eight houses, involving a loss of $600,000.

The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived up on the 20th ult.

The U. S. frigate Independence, for whose safety fears were entertained, had arrived at Valparaiso.

The village of Georgetown, in Placer county, had been destroyed by fire. The loss is $100,000.

A large number of buildings were burned in Masysville. Loss $100,000.

The town of Fair Play, El Dorado county, was visited with a destructive fire, causing a loss of $70,000.

Numerous fatal shooting affrays in the interior are recorded.

The Intelligence of the Cincinnati nominations had been received in California, and several ratification meetings had been held.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Intense Excitement at Yreka.

[From the Sacramento Union.]

Mr. R. C. Gridley, yesterday, received a letter from a gentleman in Yreka, written on the 5th of July, in which an account is given of an affair scarcely second, in point of the excitement created, to the startling events in San Francisco. Mr. Gridley also had a conversation with Mr. Corrall, late of the firm of Corrall & Heath, merchants of that place, who yesterday passed through this city for Stockton, and from these sources we obtain the following particulars of the excitement:

On the Fourth of July, there were a great many miners in Yreka, and one of them, named J. Blunt, committed some offence, when Deputy-Sheriff Millhouse attempted to arrest him. Blunt offered, at first, no resistance, but the crowd of miners around him urged upon him not to submit to the arrest, as it was a d——d little offence, and on the Fourth of July, should. not be noticed. An altercation of words followed, and the Deputy-Sheriff, adhering to his determination, finally struck Blunt, and knocked him down and stamped upon his body. When he arose to his feet he advanced towards Millhouse, urged on by the crowd, and as he was approaching, Millhouse drew his pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him in the socket of the throat and killing him instantly.

Millhouse was then hurried off to the jail and secured there by the Sheriff and his posse; and in a very short time the jail was completely surrounded by miners, while the force of the Sheriff inside was constantly augmented by citizens summoned by the Sheriff, for the protection of the prisoner. Meanwhile the news spread over the country, and the miners continued to flock into town from all quarters. The deceased was from Greenhorn, and a great many immediately left for Yreka. They also came in from Deadwood, a distance of twelve miles; from Indian Creek, fifteen miles, and from Hamburg, about eight miles distant. This was on Saturday, the 5th.

By this time there were about 400 miners around the jail, which was defended by a posse of 100 on the inside, fully armed. The arms used by the Sheriff were sent for and obtained from Fort Jones, a distance of about 19 miles, where there is a detachment of United States troops. The guns and ammunition were obtained during the night of the 5th.

After the occurrence—whether on the 4th or 5th, we are unable to state—an extra was issued from the office of the *Yreka Union*, giving an account of the affair, to which the miners took exception, and becoming incensed, as Mr. Corrall states, appointed a deputation from their number to wait on Mr. Geo. Freaner, the editor, and demand a retraction or contradiction of the article. The deputation accordingly called upon him and made the demand, when Mr. Freaner stated that if they would convince him that he was wrong in any particular, he would do so, but if they could not convince him of his error, he would adhere to his position. The deputation of miners then stated to Mr. Freaner that they would give him until Sunday evening to withdraw the language he had used, and if he failed to do it at the expiration of that time, they would introduce him to a coat of tar and feathers. Mr. Corrall left on Sunday morning, and consequently did not know what afterwards took place.

Before leaving, the excitement had reached a high pitch, and the miners expressed their determination to take the prisoner at all hazards, and that if they could not otherwise succeed, they would burn the town.

In addition to the above, we have a telegraph dispatch from Sacramento, which says: "An extra of the *Yreka Union*, of Sunday, gives a statement of the killing, which makes the deceased the aggressor. On Sunday, it says, but few miners were in town, and there was very little excitement. It was rumored that if the Deputy Sheriff is acquitted, an effort will be made to hang him. There is nothing about what happened after the extra was received.

News from Oregon.

Advices from Oregon are received to the 12th of July.

The Indians have destroyed property to the amount of $125,000 on Gold Beach, at the mouth of Rogue river.

From the Dalles the *Oregonian* of July 12, gets the following intelligence:

DALLES, Sunday, July 6, 1856.

Major Layton, commanding the Oregon Volunteers, left this post on the 25th ult., intending to go and see some Indians that were reported to be in the vicinity of John Day's river. He took with him only seventy-five men, rank and file. An express arrived yesterday, from his command stating that he had found a large band of hostile Indians, numbering 400 or 500. He states in his despatch that his little command "is in a tight place;" and he desires more volunteers, and sends a requisition for more powder and lead. He says he is 135 miles from this post, and within 40 miles of Kamiakin's whole army.

Col. Shaw, with a command of about 200 mounted volunteers, belonging to Washington Territory, arrived at Walla Walla on or near the 20th of June, having made the passage of the Cascade Mountains through the Naches Pass. He encountered no force of Indians on the route. Two Indian guides made their escape from him while in the mountains. An expressman who came down from his camp on the 4th, reports having seen a party of apparently hostile Indians a little below the mouth of the Umatilla. They were in possession of some horses and cattle.

From Nicaragua.

Intelligence from Nicaragua states that Rivas, with 3000 followers, was fortifying himself at Carendaqua.

Gen. Walker's forces are stated as being only 1200 men.

McGowan at Santa Barbara.

ATTEMPT TO BURN HIM OUT OF A SWAMP—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

[From the Alta California, July 21.]

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Santa Barbara, we have been told all about the attempted capture of Edward McGowan.

It appears that on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., a stranger appeared in the town of Santa Barbara, and was seen talking for a long time with Mr. Packard, a person well known in this city. At length the two were passed by Mr. Blake, who at once recognized in the stranger none other than the notorious McGowan. A short time afterwards Ned went to the hotel and approached Maj. Bache, of the coast survey, who was eating at the table. The Major immediately knew the visitor, and McGowan smiled as he neared Mr. Bache's seat, and withdrew.

By this time everybody had heard that the runaway was in the place, and application was made to the Sheriff that he might be arrested. But while this officer was satisfying himself that there really was an indictment against McGowan for murder in San Francisco, Ned's friends became alarmed and run him off to the fastnesses of a swamp. The Sheriff collected a posse and started in pursuit; but it being near night, it was not possible to enter the swamp to make search with any prospect of success; so he spread his posse around and set fire to the tules, but they being scarcely ripe enough to burn well, made a big smoke that "fizzled out." Meanwhile the darkness approached and the search was given over.

It was now ascertained that the fugitive had been accompanied to the place by two men, one a Californian, and the other an American, named "Jim Dennison," who had acted as guides either from the Mission of San Jose or Dolores. Dennison, who is a butcher, and has a ranch at Half Moon Bay, stated that he was on his way to San Diego to buy horses for the Governor (?) The two were arrested, and were being examined amidst great excitement, as our informant left; and about twenty Californians were started to scour the country for the so long invisible Ned.

Is it possible that the scamp has been out here this while, or at the Mission of Dolores, and read and heard all that has been said about him? The three were, according to Dennison's own statement, five days in searching Santa Barbara, and McGowan was so much wearied by the journey that they were forced to stop for a time at a ranch, twenty-five miles north of Santa Barbara, to recruit muscle. After McGowan had escaped, and everybody was on the look out for him, a fellow named Parkison, an ex-lighthouse keeper, went to the ranch of Pablo de la Guerra, State Senator for Santa Barbara, and requested him to secrete and protect his friend "Mac," but Pablo indignantly refused to do any such thing.

It is the general impression that the fugitive will be arrested, though his friends—they are not very many, however—will do all in their power to aid his escape.

Look at the Figures.

Senator Bigler, in his recent speech at Trenton, after ridiculing the idea that any man could regard Col. Fremont as fit and worthy of the Presidential chair, and presenting in a forcible manner the dangerous tendency of sectional parties, and proving that Col. F., if elected, must be a sectional President, said:

"That the experiment would be the more hazardous because Col. Fremont, if his election were possible, would not have the sanction of the mass of electors; that at the last presidential election 3,147,000 votes were cast, President Pierce receiving 1,596,000, Gen. Scott 1,393,000, and J. P. Hale 158,000. The aggregate at the next election may be safely estimated at 3,600,000, and, according to his calculation, Col. Fremont could not receive more than one million; the estimates he had seen of his friends would not give him more than 1,150,000, leaving 2,450,000 votes against him, and placing him in a minority of 1,300,000—being 150,000 more votes than the whole number cast in his favor!!! In fifteen out of the thirty-one States, he will not receive 15,000; if he receives a single vote in the remaining sixteen States, he will not have a majority in more than four or five, and in the others his friends only claim a plurality. We have, then, a stirring contest for the Presidency between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, and yet there is not a candid man in the opposition who will not admit that Mr. B. is certain of a majority of not less than 800,000 of the popular vote. No wonder the republicans despise the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They have determined to defy it at the election.—As for the Keystone, he said Mr. Buchanan could easily defeat the united opposition, and that, divided as they now are, Col. Fremont had not a ghost of a chance for the State."

These remarks of Senator Bigler furnish a conclusive refutation of the idle stories circulated as to his entertaining doubts of the triumphant success of the democracy in Pennsylvania. There is no friend of Mr. Buchanan laboring more zealously and efficiently than Mr. Bigler, and none who has better knowledge of the prospects in his State, and none more confident of his success in Pennsylvania and in the Union.

☞ The following which we take from the New York *Democrat* is excellent:—

THE DAYS OF PURIFICATION.—The revival of rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic law by the Know Nothings, is not the least curious fact in the curious history of that funny party. The last ceremony we had performed by them has been that of *purification*. They have been purifying themselves. Heaven knows they needed it! First the National Know Nothings—stop laughing if you please—divided into two, a Northern and a Southern order. *Two* National parties at once—that is to say arithmetically twice two make one, or half of one unit is two units—just as you please. That was the first day of purification. Then the Northern National Know Nothings met and purified out the Fillmore men. Then the Fillmore men met and purified out the George Law men. Then the Stockton men met and purified out the Fillmore man and the George Law men both.—And then the Fremont men met and purified out the whole of them, except the Israelite without guile, who rode a woolly horse over the tops of the highest mountains for forty days and fifty nights, playing upon a harp of a thousand strings and assisted by the spirits of just men made perfect in the study of the Constitution and laws of the United States, which he miraculously discovered in a cavern, never before entered by mortal man and guarded by four thousand Navajo Bullgines and a grizley *Bar*. Whar's the tarnal fool who dares to say that the Know-Nothing party isn't purified into pure Black Republicanism; and that John C. Fremont wasn't miraculously taught the Constitution and the Rule of Three, on the tops of Rocky Mountains, by a grizley Bear with a harp of a thousand strings. Whar's the infidel, show him up, 'till we convert him, or *purify* him. And when the days of their purification were ended, behold Satan came looking for them, but the bats and the owls had picked their bones and eaten their flesh, and of all that company was none left—no not one, save only Greeley, whose surname was Horrors, and him would not Satan have at any price. And so ended the days of Black Republican purification.

Spain, Cuba, England and Louis Napoleon.

We have already alluded to the rumor, that the Ministers of England had advised the Spanish Government to sell Cuba to the United States. The story is repeated, and with an air of probability, by the intelligent Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*. In a recent letter, he makes this statement:—

Movements of the highest importance in reference to the interests of the United States are now on foot in Europe, growing, in part, out of the assumed designs of Napoleon III upon Spain.

I may state, upon information not questionable, that the British Government have again urged upon the Government of Spain the expediency of the sale and cession of Cuba to the United States, I say again, too, pending the Ostend Conference, the British Government favored this measure. But now, in view of the ambitious project of Napoleon III for the assertion of pretension to the crown of Spain, that Government has become exceedingly anxious to strengthen Spain, by cutting off her expensive and useless appendage of "Cuba," and by the same means to enable Spain to improve her provinces, and be the better enabled to secure her independence against domestic insurrection and foreign invasion.

If Napoleon succeeds in his intrigues, he will extend his empire over both Spain and Cuba, and this attempt is necessarily to be resisted by England, at the hazard of a war with France—a war in which she will gladly have the United States as an ally. The transfer of Cuba to any Foreign Power the United States have been pledged to resist ever since the administration of Mr. Monroe.

The British Government have represented to the late Government of Espartero, and the present administration of O'Donnell, that Spain cannot long retain possession of Cuba against the United States, and that she had better cede the island at once to the United States for a proper consideration—a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars—and thus improve her physical and political condition.

Napoleon III has, on the other hand, concentrated a large force on the Spanish frontier, and is actively engaged in intrigues, with the Queen mother Christina, whose malign influence is deeply felt in the affairs of Spain.

A rupture between England and France is to be apprehended on this subject at an early day; meanwhile England seeks to conciliate the United States by removing every possible cause of disagreement, and the two countries may be soon compelled to make common cause against the designs of France in regard to Spain and Cuba.

The foregoing is highly important, if true, and it is confirmed to some extent by the tone of several of the leading London journals. It is quite certain that the policy of the Emperor of the French, *as concerns Spain, is* distrusted. Nay, it is boldly charged in many quarters, that he prompted the Spanish insurrection with ulterior objects, and that he seeks in fact to become the protector, and thus indirectly the ruler of Spain.

☞ Single copies of THE GLOBE done up in wrappers can always be had at the office. Price 3 cents.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, August 20, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

RISING—The Juniata, and democratic prospects.

FALL-ING—The weather.

☞ Democrats! remember the meeting to be held at the Exchange Hotel, this evening, to form a Buchanan and Breckinridge Club. Turn out. Several addresses may be expected.

READ IT.—The speech of Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, an old-line Whig, delivered at the monster mass meeting at Chambersburg, will be found on the first page of this paper.

☞ It is estimated that not less than 20,000 persons were in attendance at the mass meeting at Chambersburg.

OUT FOR BUCHANAN—Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.—We will give his letter next week. Mr. Choate is an old line Whig, of the school of Clay and Webster, and author of the patriotic sentiment, "I will join no party that does not carry the Flag and keep step with the music of the Union." His letter falls like a bomb-shell into the camp of the traitors.

RUMORED—That the Hon. John M. Clayton of Delaware, will, in a few days, declare himself for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The cry is, "Still they come." The gallant supporters of the national Whig party are not to be dragged into the support of a party whose flag cannot find room for but sixteen stars!

IN TOWN LAST WEEK—The notorious "kicked out." Rotten eggs would have sold at a premium, but there were none to be had, and 'twas thought a pity to waste sound ones on such a carcass.

OUGHT TO LIVE—The editor of the "American Republican and Chester County Democrat." Anything in a name?

☞ The son and immediate personal friends of the lamented Daniel Webster, give their support to Buchanan and Breckinridge.

FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon last, a child of Mr. Graffus Miller was sent up stairs to a bed room for some purpose, and while there got hold of some matches, and while playing with them the window curtain was set on fire, which fell on the bed and set it on fire also. When the alarm was given the bedding and bedstead were nearly destroyed. No further damage was done. Matches should be kept out of the way of children.

☞ The Blair County Whig said that a man named Gallaher was lodged in jail there for *purgery!* Pickles judges from the offence, that he was a gentleman of lax habits.

☞ The Fillmore and Fremont papers continue to quarrel about Fremont's religion. Don't think he has got more than a Rocky Mountain mule can pull down hill; but even if he has, Pickles wants to know, where's the use in quarreling about it? True gospel religion is a rare commodity, and if Fremont has got any, let him enjoy it. Don't rob him of everything.

SCORCHING—The letter of Michael Dan Magehan on Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism. Hurrah for Auld Lang Syne!

☞ TAKING TWO CHANCES—The Hollidaysburg Standard on one of its neighbors. M-u-r-d-e-r!

☞ William Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker have not yet accepted our propositions. If they hesitate much longer the public will begin to suspect them of having entered into a contract with Old Nick to work for him during the balance of their days. Little children should not be permitted to receive instructions from them.

☞ Free niggers is the great corner-stone of the Black Republicans. They do not tolerate Free Speech, for in repeated instances have they attempted to "crush out" and overawe meetings opposed to them. They do not sanction a Free Press, for they buy up organ after organ to make slaves of the publishers.

☞ It is asserted that after the election Fremont will be rendered entirely bankrupt.

JUST IN CHARACTER WITH EVERY THING THEY SAY.—The woolly-head organ editors publish a circular to Postmasters which they know to be a base forgery. It never came from the Post Office Department or from any man friendly to the election of James Buchanan.

☞ Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, Post Master General under Gen. Harrison, supports the Democratic nominees—Buchanan and Breckinridge.

☞ The beauty of the *Globe* writhes under our plain facts.—*Brewster and Whittaker.*

Facts! You hardened sinners! You can't get a respectable man in the County or State willing to say your "plain facts" *are facts!* We will pay you $10 per head for every responsible man you can find willing to back you in the assertions you say you can prove. For three weeks we have demanded the proof, and you refuse to give it.—But, you can go on, now—we have stripped you of all claims to truth, honor and honesty, and from time to time will reiterate the charges made against you by others as well as ourself, and by your own testimony will we convict you. The galled jades will have to wince!

SPEAKIN' OUT IN MEETIN'.—"The Huntingdon American', of last week told the dirty scavengers of the "Huntingdon Journal" that if they refused to accept our proposition or to retract, they would not be considered as "worthy the association of *respectable niggers.*" That's the sentence—pass it around.

☞ Some weeks ago we were promised a room with Sheriff Greenland, for asserting that Samuel G. Whittaker was "a self-convicted perjurer." Court will adjourn today or to-morrow, and still no arrangements have been made with the Sheriff for that room, once upon a time occupied by said Samuel G. Whittaker. Hurry!

☞ *Fremont* has a plantation well stocked with negroes, in South Carolina. It is the worst form of slavery, when the master is an absentee, and entrusts his negroes to an overseer.—*Logan (Ohio) Gazette.*

☞ John D. Mahon, an old line Whig of Pittsburgh, and one of the most popular public speakers in the State, is out for Buchanan.

☞ A DISSERTATION ON HOOPS.—A spicy correspondent somewhere, thus "lets himself out" on the expansive subject of hoops in ladies dresses:

"And talking of ladies, they are positively getting bigger and bigger. The petticoat mania rages fearfully.—They fill up the side-walks as they brush by you, you feel bones—whalebones, I mean, for there are no other within half a mile of you. What dreadful reversal of the order of Nature is all this. I do not object to plumpness and rotundity in the proper places, but what sense is there in being too strenuously orbicular about the feet? Between you and me, Mrs. P. T. has fallen into this fashion, and maugre my remonstrances, has purchased one of the most monstrous of those inventions. I examined it with much awe, the other night, after she had gone to bed.

O, Roberto, it is "fearfully and wonderfully made." It is an institution. I think it must have been raised like a barn. It is latticed and corded, and stiffened with the utmost ingenuity. When she has it on, my 'gude wife' is (so to speak) like Hamlet's father, 'clad in steel.' She is just as safe as if she was in a convent. She is entirely shut out from this world."

☞ "Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?" "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Cause he says, if anybody will send him a club he will send them a copy of his paper." The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness to ask: "But Tommy dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper!"

ELOQUENT—The speeches delivered at the new mill, one evening last week. "The Campbells are coming."

☞ "What are the prospects in the country?" asked one of our city politicians yesterday, of a staunch Whig farmer.

"*Very poor* as far as regards *my* crops."

"I mean in reference to our candidates, Fremont and Dayton."

"A d——d sight worse than that of the crops."

Here the subject changed.—*O. Statesman.*

☞ A writer truly remarks that it "is not high crime, such as robbery and murder which destroys the peace of society. The village gossip, family quarrels, jealousies and bickering neighbors, meddlesomeness and tattling—are the worms that eat out all social happiness." Gossips and tale-bearers will do well to consider this explanation—it is true, and should be heeded. Just think of it—the tale-bearer infinitely guilty of a more heinous crime than the *murderer or the thief!*

Democratic Delegate Convention.

The Democratic Delegates elected in the several boroughs and townships, met in Convention in the Public School House in Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 13th August, and organized by calling WILLIAM McNITE, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Col. R. F. Haslett, and John Ashman, Vice Presidents; and A. P. Owens, Secretary.

The boroughs and townships were then called over, and the following named gentlemen produced their credentials and took seats as delegates.

Alexandria—J. M. Gemmill and N. Cresswell.
Barree—John Hirst and T. Stewart.
Brady—J. A. Campbell, and Jno. Montgomery.
Birmingham—A. P. Owens and W. P. Copely.
Clay—John Ashman.
Cromwell—Samuel Bolinger and H. L. Cook.
Cassville—James Henderson and George W. Speer.
Cass—Peter J. Keane and Philip Crouse.
Dublin—J. S. Hunt.
Franklin—Wm. Riley and H. L. Harvey.
Huntingdon—T. P. Campbell and Lewis Bergens.
Henderson—J. J. Fee and John Rhodes.
Hopewell—Henry Zimmerman and George Russell.
Jackson—Dr. M. Miller and John B. Osborn.
Mt. Union—J. A. J. Postlethwait and Samuel Eby.
Morris—Job Plympton and R. F. Haslett.
Penn—Joseph Norris and William Dean.
Petersburg—Jos. Johnston and J. R. Hunter.
Porter—John Gemmill and Jacob Harncame.
Shirleysburg—Wm. McNite and John Glasgow.
Shirley—Daniel Isenberg and S. Sharrer, Jr.
Union—John McComb and Jacob Miller.
Tod—David Hamilton and Jesse Smith.
Tell—James Gifford and Alex. Scott.
Walker—Henry S. Isenberg and John Vandevander.
Warriorsmark—Jas. Chamberlain and D. B. Mung.
West—John Cunningham and Jas. Clayton.
Murray's Run—Wm. Livingston and Robt. Wilson.

The following resolution was then offered by Geo. W. Speer, and adopted:

Resolved, That no Delegate be admitted as a member of this Convention who will not pledge himself to support the nominees of the Democratic party, and that he is not a sworn member of any other political organization whatever.

The following resolution was offered by T. P. Campbell, and adopted:

Resolved, That any person put in nomination by this convention, before the ballotings commence, if present, and if not the delegate who places him in nomination, give their solemn pledge, that he is not, and never has been a member of the political society commonly called "Know Nothings," or Americans, or any society of politicians who proscribe from office any portion of our fellow-citizens on account of their religious opinions or place of birth.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate and ballot for candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the next election:

ASSEMBLY:

Geo. W. Speer and Nicholas Cresswell were nominated, and nominations closed—when, on motion of N. Cresswell, nominations again opened, and N. Cresswell nominated Dr. J. G. Lightner—Dr. Lightner declined, when the Convention proceeded to ballot for Assembly, as follows;

N. Cresswell had	35	votes.
Geo. W. Speer,	23	"
J. G. Lightner,	1	"

Nicholas Cresswell having a majority of all the votes was declared nominated.

FOR SHERIFF,

Graffus Miller had	29	votes.
Samuel Miller,	16	"
Thomas Bell,	8	"

Graffus Miller was declared nominated.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

John Long had	39	votes.
John Cresswell,	36	"
Samuel Miller,	27	"
T. F. Stewart,	6	"

John Long. and Col. John Cresswell were declared nominated.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

Henry Zimmerman had	30	votes.
Thos. Ozburn,	12	"
John Love,	9	"

Henry Zimmerman was declared nominated.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

David Barrick had	30	votes.
George Swine,	22	"

David Barrick was declared nominated.

FOR AUDITOR,

A. L. Grim was nominated by acclamation.

Dr. J. M. Gemmill was chosen Representative Delegate to the next 4th of March Convention,

H. L. Harvey, J. J. Fee, and Wm. Lewis were chosen Congressional Conferees; and

John Scott, Henry S. Isenberg and Wm. Lincoln, were chosen Senatorial Conferees.

The following resolution was read and adopted.

Resolved, That we would be pleased to see our neighbor and excellent Democratic friend Hon. EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin county, nominated as our candidate for next Governor, and that our State delegate this day elected, be requested to vote for his nomination to that office.

Democratic County Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Huntingdon county, assembled at the Court House in this borough, on Wednesday evening last, 13th inst.

Being called to order, JOHN HIRST, Esq., of Barree township, was chosen President, and WM. RILEY and HUGH SEEDS of Franklin, JOHN ASHMAN, Esq., of Clay, and J. A. J. POSTLEWAIT of Shirley, Vice Presidents, and William Colon, A. L. Grim and J. Simpson Africa, Secretaries.

The assemblage was eloquently addressed by T. P. CAMPBELL, JNO. SCOTT, JOHN ASHMAN, A. P. WILSON, and WM. COLON, Esq'rs, on the various political topics of the day, and in advocacy of the able champions of the Democratic party.

A committee consisting of James Henderson, J. G. Lightner, R. F. Haslett, and Isaac Sharrer, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following:

Whereas, We are approaching an eventful crisis, in our political history, which may ultimately lead to the destruction of our Federal Union; our cherished government, and liberal institutions, it behooves us as Patriots and Freemen, to take such measures as will best avert the threatening evil. And

Whereas, We are now merging into an important Presidential contest, in which dangerous issues, are presented and drawn into the political arena, by the enemies of constitutional rights and good order, we hold the truth as self-evident, that the great democratic party, now, as ever heretofore, is the only party which unfurls a truly national banner, under which every American can rally in the support of our glorious Constitution. Therefore,

Resolved, That we give our hearty, and united support, to the "Platform" and nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, viewing it as the only safeguard of our institutions, social, religious, and political, the only cement that will firmly unite and surely bind together the divided and sectional feelings of this distracted Nation.

Resolved, That we hail James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's favorite son, as eminently the man for the times, carrying with him (as he will if elected by the American people to the important position of President of the United States) undoubted ability, unyielding integrity, and unblemished virtue.

Resolved, That we will cordially unite with our brethren in the other counties in support of the State ticket.

Resolved, That the ticket nominated this day by the Democratic County Convention deserves and shall receive our undivided suffrages as well as our cordial endorsement.

After having been read were unanimously adopted. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the "Huntingdon Globe," the democratic papers of this Congressional district, and the "Patriot and Union" at Harrisburg.

On motion, adjourned.

Signed by the Officers.

Agricultural.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, held August 14, 1856, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Society hold a County Agricultural Fair on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed as a Committee of Arrangements, and that said Committee shall have authority to make all the necessary contracts to complete the arrangements for an annual fair; and that said committee shall have full authority to audit all bills of their contracting, and to draw orders on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

Whereupon, A. W. Benedict, Geo. Jackson, Christian Couts, John S. Isett, Jacob Miller, (Creek) and Wm. Dorris, Jr., were appointed said Committee.

On motion, it was resolved, that Theo. H. Cremer, Hon. Geo. Taylor, and Thos. Fisher, be a committee to report a list of premiums and the names of the several Judges to award the same, to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to pay John Lutz, Esq., late editor of the Shirleysburg Herald, $9 for printing.

A. W. BENEDICT, *Sec'y pro tem.*

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met at the Court House on Thursday evening the 14th of August, and was called to order by the President. The minutes of the last meeting of the Society were read and adopted.

Gen. Speer, the chairman of the Committee appointed to report on the cause of and remedy for the potato rot, after making some remarks upon the subject, stated that he was not fully prepared to report at this meeting, but if the Society would see proper to continue the Committee he would be prepared to make a report at the next meeting.

The subject was discussed by David Blair, A. W. Benedict, Gen. Speer, Maj. Caldwell, and Theo. H. Cremer.

On motion the Committee was continued to report at the next meeting of the Society.

On motion, Theo. H. Cremer was added to committee.

Gen. Watson, the chairman of the Committee to report on the best method of resuscitating old worn out meadow ground, stated that he was not prepared to report, and asked that the present committee be discharged, and another appointed in its stead, to report at next meeting. The subject was discussed at some length, and with considerable interest, by Messrs. Green, Caldwell, Benedict, and Blair. Kenzie L. Green, Esq., was added to the Committee, and the same continued to next meeting of the Society.

On motion, the Committee on the effects of Lunar influence upon vegetation, was continued to next meeting. Mr. Cremer was prepared to report, but owing to the lateness of the evening, and length of the report, it was deemed expedient to defer it.

The subject of holding a Fair, was discussed by David Blair, Esq., Gen. Watson, Gen. Green, A. W. Benedict, Gen Speer, and others.

On motion, the action of the Executive Committee was endorsed.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JON. McWILLIAMS, Pres't.

J. S. BARR, Sec'y.

A WORD FROM A RECENT FILLMORE ORGAN.

The Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, until lately friendly to the election of Mr. FILLMORE, has the following remarks upon the great Democratic victory in Kentucky:—

To a man not totally stultified by the heat of party warfare, it would seem perfectly demonstrable that the hope which the Fillmore men have entertained of gaining the State of Kentucky, and thereby carrying the Presidential election into the House, is baseless. The returns of the election of Monday tell a story that it is idle to disregard. A party press may make very ingenious essays to explain away the catastrophe, and editors give most excellent reasons why it is as it is; but experience has often taught that their efforts in that behalf, however brilliant, are of too slight materials to form the basis of future operations. The truth is, that, in the most reliable Fillmore State in the Union, the Fillmore party has received what is, to all intents and purposes, a death-blow to its prospects. The elaborate and sham displays of enthusiasm with which it has been endeavoring to deceive itself and the world, have not answered the purpose. Fillmoreism has certainly received its death-blow in Kentucky.

The friends that Mr. FILLMORE has yet remaining in Pennsylvania may see what fusion with Abolition Republicanism in this State has done for their cause elsewhere. They will finally *fuse* their cause and their candidate into hopeless oblivion.

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.

Eruption of a Volcano---Three Thousand Lives lost.

[From the London Times.]

The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Tornati and the adjoining localities in the Moluccas are proverbial. An eruption of the active volcano on the island of Great Sangir, in long. 125° 50′ E., and lat. 30° 50′ N., has occurred. The northwestern part of the island of Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awu, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, at the height of the large village Kandhar, however, falling away to a low promontory.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 2d of March, a sudden and altogether indescribable crashing noise was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano, filled them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistable force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore, and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land, as if it strove to overmaster the fire stream.

The frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashings of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed, about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of stones and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and fell, illumed by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense, that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by those barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction.

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sank ro rest; but on the following day, about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the meantime, the fall. of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 17th of March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since then the volcano has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from the cracks and fissures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled that people dare not venture to any great distance from the shore. According to the accounts of the natives, the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration.

On the other side of Kandhar on the extreme north point of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused, is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place at Taruna. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops and and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoanuts, we now find nothing but lava, stones, and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistable force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood, as it were, buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough, on reaching the shore, to form two long tanjongs (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

A number of other districts and places have been, some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the undermentioned districts: Taruna, men, women and children, 722; Kandhar, men, women and children, 45; Tabukan, men, women and children, 2,039; total, 2,806.

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat.

At Kalangan and Tariang, the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides, and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A RAPE ON A WHITE GIRL BY A NEGRO.—Yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, as a Miss Decker, of Kernville, and a younger sister, were walking in the road near Parkstown, about two miles from this place, she was violently seized by a fiend in the shape of a big negro, and dragged into the woods, where the black monster endeavored to accomplish the beastly purpose of committing a rape. Most fortunately a young man named Frederick Bergner, and a boy named Thomas Parks who were on the road not far distant, though out of sight, were startled by the screams of the younger sister, and hastening to the spot, were the means of freeing the girl from the clutches of the loathsome brute. On hearing the approach of Mr. Bergner, the negro precipitously fled through the woods and made his escape. The girl's dress was torn into fragments, and she was much scratched about the face and neck, showing marks of great violence. She would not say, when rescued, how far the black villian had succeeded in the accomplishment of his hellish purpose. Mr. Bergner thinks he had not time to effect it. Both the girls, it is said, would know the negro were they to see him again. This matter will surely be looked after by the proper authorities, and the black fiend caught and punished.—*Johnstown Echo.*

☞ *No Go*—Black Republicanism.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Mr. J. L. Brown, the former editor of this paper, who has heretofore been opposed to the Democratic Party, has come out honestly and publicly for Buchanan and the entire Democratic ticket.—There are many others who require a little more nerve to declare openly the convictions of their judgments, acknowledge their past errors, and follow his example. We say to all such come and help us battle for the right and the true, the Constitution and the Country.—*Elk Reporter.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station Horse, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 7½ A. M., and 5 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2 and 9 P. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Christy's Cut on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS, & Co. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at low prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.—The Flour market is inactive and dull, old stock being held at $5,25, fresh ground from new Wheat, at $6,75@7, extra and extra family at $6,75@$7,75, and fancy brands at $8@$8,50 per bbl., but we hear of no sales beyond a limited demand for the supply of the city retail trade, and holders evince a greater desire to sell.—Rye Flour is steady, with small sales at $3,62½ per bbl.—Corn Meal is scarce and very firm at $3,37½ per bbl., for Penn'a., and $3,75 for Brandywine.

There is an active demand for Wheat, and prices are steady. Sales of 7@8,000 bu. at 150c. per bu. for prime new Southern and Penn'a. red, and 135@140c. for prime white, including some inferior and poor old red at 110@140c. per bu., and old white at 150c. per bu. Rye is scarce and taken on arrival at 75c. per bu. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of 2,000 bu. good yellow afloat at 63c. per bu. Oats are heavy. Sales of 1,000 bu. new Delaware at 37c. per bu.

Cloverseed is in steady request at $9@$9,50 per 64 lbs.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, GEORGE WASHINGTON STEWART, of Spruce Creek, and Miss MARGARET GENTNER, of Huntingdon Furnace.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. W. Haughawout, Mr. WILLIAM ECKLEY and Mrs. DELILAH CROWNOVER, all of Barree township, Huntingdon county.

On the 10th inst., by Henry Zimmerman, Esq., Mr. JACOB RUSSELL and Miss CAROLINE BOWSER, all of Hopewell township.

DIED,

On the 8th inst., SAMUEL JACOBS, a respected citizen of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 17th inst., JULIA, infant daughter of Thomas V. and Lucretia Chaplin, aged 6 months 3 weeks and 4 days.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their office in Huntingdon, up to 2 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of August, inst., for re-building the bridge across the Juniata at Huntingdon, which was blown down by the storm last Spring. Persons proposing are requested to examine the abutments and pier and see to what extent they are injured and bid accordingly. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

August 20, 1856.

A FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, 5½ miles from Huntingdon and 2½ from Mill Creek, containing 115 acres—from 10 to 15 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a small log house and log barn, saw mill and school house. The place is well supplied with excellent water. There is also a good peach orchard on the premises. The farm adjoins lands of Hiram Grady, Robert Black, Jos. Dorland, and John Flenner. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing near the premises. JAMES SIMPSON.

August 20, 1856.*

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Warriorsmark township, on the 8th day of August, inst., a large hand-some MILCH COW, of a deep red color, with a white stripe along her belly, and about eight years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN A. HENDERSON.

Aug. 20, 1856.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers of stock to the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road, to meet at CENTRE HALL, at the public house formerly occupied by Henry Witmer, about two miles north of Potter's Fort, in Potter township, Centre county, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of SEPTEMBER next, (1856,) to ORGANIZE under Letters Patent issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth to the "Lewisburg, Centre, and Spruce Creek Rail Road Company," and then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to elect a President and twelve Directors to manage the affairs of said Company, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth.

Wm. Cameron, James F. Linn, George F. Miller, Thos. Hayes, Wm. Frick, John Walls, Peter Beaver, James S. Marsh, John Bassen, John Gast, George Dreisbach, John Wilt, Jno. Wolfe, W. C. Duncan, George Buchman, Peter Wilson, John Neff, Henry Witmer, Geo. Boal, R. F. Haslett, C. Coburn and others, *Commissioners.* Aug. 20, 1856.

FARMERS OF THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, Growers of Wheat and Rye, Use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, if you want heavy crops, Or LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER. These valuable Manures have been used for the past six years successfully for the Grain and Tobacco Crop in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Islands of Bermuda and Barbadoes. A barrel, (250 lbs) is sufficient for an Acre of Land. The above Fertilizers are composed of reliable Chemical Elements, which largely increase the Crop and improve the soil, *doubling the value of the land.* Price of the Phosphate of Lime, is $40 00 a ton, Nitrogened $50 00, the American Fertilizer $25 00 per Ton, or $3 50 a Barrel. $1 25 a Keg; also, every variety of GUANO, Pure Land Plaster, Pot Ash, Nitrate of Soda, Bone Dust, Powdered Charcoal, &c., &c. GEO. A. LEINAU, Proprietor, No. 10 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

To Wholesale Dealers, a liberal discount. Pamphlets in the English and German Language gratis. Orders at a distance, Cash accompanying or Draft, promptly attended to by G. A. LEINAU, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Diplomas have been awarded from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; New York Crystal Palace Association and New Jersey State Agricultural Society.

August 20, 1856-3m.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞ Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates.

JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.

August 20, 1856-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers.

S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. A NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO BEDFORD SPRINGS! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday July 15, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	7.30	Arrive	2.15
" McConnellstown	7.45	"	2.02
" Pleasant Grove	8.01	"	1.54
" Marklesburg	8.15	"	1.43
" Coffee Run	8.25	"	1.32
" Rough & Ready	8.33	"	1.24
" Fishers' Summit	8.45	"	1.15
" Saxton	9.05	"	12.55
" Christy's	9.20	"	12.40
Arrive at Hopewell	9.35	Leave	12.25
	P.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	9.10
" McConnellstown	5.43	"	8.56
" Pleasant Grove	5.51	"	8.47
" Marklesburg	6.02	"	8.35
" Coffee Run	6.13	"	8.24
" Rough & Ready	6.21	"	8.16
" Fishers' Summit	6.32	"	8.05
" Saxton	6.50	"	7.45
" Christy's	7.10	Leave	7.30

The morning train for the mines and Bedford will connect with the Philadelphia train west at Huntingdon.—The 2 o'clock train will connect with the mail train east and west on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The 9 o'clock P M train from the mines and Bedford will connect with the lightning train east on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Passengers by this route to Bedford Springs, gain half a day in time and save two dollars in fare over any other route.

Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

July 15, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars.

Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation!

ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT,

Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

☞ Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their applications for Tavern and Eating House licenses, in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Huntingdon, to be presented to said Court on Monday the 11th day of August, next:

TAVERNS:

Thomas G. Isenberg, Porter township.
Farris Lefford, Walker township.
Samuel Huey, Alexandria Borough.
Christian Souder, Brady township.

EATING HOUSES:

John H. Holmes, Alexandria Borough.
James Kelly, Morris township.
Henry Jamison, Brady township.
George Householder, Penn township.

STORE-KEEPER'S LICENSE.

Dr. James G. Lightner, Shirleysburg borough.

July 15, '56 M. F. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—The following tracts of land will be exposed to public sale by the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, on Thursday the 21st day of August, 1856, according to the several Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, viz:

Tod township—George Knoblaugh,	205	acres.
Walker township—John Carson,	146	"
Franklin township—Mary Jordon,	60	"
Springfield township—Stacey Young,	434	" 150 p's.

By order of Commissioners. HENRY W. MILLER,

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856-6t. *Clerk.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Thomas McCabe, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to OWEN McCABE,

August 6, 1856.* Administrator.

COAL MINES FOR RENT.—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company have now, in addition to their mines already in operation, two more opened and ready to lease. For terms apply to

L. T. WATTSON,

No. 56 Walnut street, Philadelphia,

or JAMES BOON,

August 6, 1856-3t. Superintendent, Huntingdon.

☞ Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, insert 3 times, and charge this office.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, on moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges. GEO. HARTLEY.

Huntingdon, August 6, 1856-3t.

LO

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, August 20, 1856.

Union-Saving.

Time was when, in periods of high political excitement, this bandied phrase about saving the Union, meant but little more than a profane jest with what was secretly felt by all to be sacred, and regarded as enduring. Alas! allusion to it is no longer untimely. The "ghost of the ancient horror" is upon us, a tangible and fearful reality.

Our country has nurtrued within her bosom an insidious spirit of faction, which like the frozen viper warmed into life at some hospitable hearth, would strike its poisonous fangs into the heart of the benefactor who has pitied and tolerated what none among the right-minded could ever love. It rears its snaky crest in our very midst, and the pestilent odor it exhales sickens the patriot with misgivings that we "have fallen upon evil days."

Demagogues have struck at what is vital in our nationality, by encouraging a morbid sympathy with monarchists, and depreciating a generous regard for those who have sought our shores, wearied with bearing the yoke of foreign despotism, and longing to become the recipients of blessings carved out for us by the swords of WASHINGTON, GREENE and JACKSON, *Lafayette, De Kalb* and *Steuben*. We departed from the landmarks established in revolutionary times, by a patrician recognition of a man's "right of birth"—thus aiming a death-blow at the grand fundamental principle of DEMOCRATIC EQUALITY; a principle which cannot be ignored without radically changing the character of our government.

This insisting upon a *birth test* was rapidly followed by the frightful unconstitutionalism which, with all the venal longing of gross bigotry, imperiously demanded a *religious test!* It came to this, that

"Freedom to worship God!"

"according to the dictates of conscience," was no more to be a universally conceded privilege of citizenship. The slavish adherents of haughty prelates, and atheists despising the fairest gifts of Heaven, met together in dark cabal and midnight plot. Under the mantle of secresy enjoined with blasphemous oaths, the infection spread through the length and breadth of the land, like a loathsome plague. In the madness of the hour, it was forgotten that, during the colonial period, there were but two religious organizations (the Catholics of Maryland and Quakers of Pennsylvania,) who ever invited, or so much as tolerated other sects settling in community with them. Ah! how the forked lightnings of history strike at the hardness of the times and blast the monstrous oppression, which would single out and proscribe the Catholic now, as it did the Quaker on a former day when poor Mary Dyer was hung on Boston Common for the great crime of refusing to abjure her faith.

And now we have confronting us, the fanatical denial of the cardinal doctrine of *State rights;* the impudent assumption that the federal compact, bequeathed to us by the wisdom of Columbia's heroic age, is fit for nought but to be spurned to the four winds as an unholy alliance, fruitless of good, and prolific of "continual evil."

Almost since the days of Jackson, there has been a silent, steady, determined effort making to undermine the well-adjusted and happily proportioned fabric of constitutional privileges. This has been doing by those who would signalize their ignoble manhood by the sacrifice of every certain political good, for illusory hopes of something better, which they promise to those who will listen, even as the old serpent, in the primal age, beguiled our first parents with visionary expectations which hid from view the impending and awful reality.

Of late, these powers of darkness have been banded together, and for a brief season have held their orgies amid the ruins of the old National Whig Party; but the discordant elements of which this execrable agglomerate was composed has caused spontaneous combustion. There has been a premature dissolution of their own unholy union, before the accomplishment of their traitorous purposes. And now, the schemers are weak and powerless, broken up and at war among themselves, it is easy enough to give them the sure *quietus*—to deal that trenchant rebuke upon the crests of despicable enemies (the enemies of religion and of liberty,) from which they will not recover until the judgment morn.

With BUCHANAN in the field to lead on the Democratic hosts, certain victory awaits us. And victory means much more now than a mere change of administration. It means the preservation of all that was dearly won by the hero's sword, and is highly prized by the patriot heart. It is for all that is venerable in our history, for all that is valuable in the present, and desirable for the future—for the Union itself, that we are to meet at the ballot box the foes of the sacred cause of national prosperity and human rights.

Intact in all his public career, and of praiseworthy benevolence and spotless integrity in private life, with a history as a civilian for which millions in coming time shall honor his illustrious name, we can bear proudly aloft our chieftain's banner of *thirty-one stars*—the flag of our triumphant Union "NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."
—*Tyrone Democrat.*

Moonshine—The idea of electing Fremont.

Political Parsons.

Those familiar with the history of Scotland, cannot fail to be shocked at the idea of beholding such scenes as were produced by the fanatics in the seventeenth century, re-enacted in our own country. The *Tribune* exhorts the clergy to preach against the South and the Constitution, instead of preaching the Gospel; forgetting, it may be, that frenzied eloquence, and even religious fervor, may contribute to the perpetration of the foulest acts of which mankind is capable.

Sir WALTER SCOTT, in his "Old Mortality," gives the following specimen of an enthusiastic "shriek" by one of the fanatics:—

"Who talks of signs and wonders? Am I not Habakuk Mucklewrath, whose name is changed to Major-Missahib, because I am made a terror unto myself and unto all that are around me. I heard it. When did I hear it? Was it not in the Tower of the Bass, that overhangeth the wide wild sea? And it howled in the winds, and it roared in the billows, and it screamed, and it whistled, and it clanged, with the screams and the clang and they whistle of the sea-birds, as the floated, and flew, and dropped, and dived, on the bosom of the waters. I saw it. Where did I see it? Was it not from the high peaks of Dumbarton, when I looked westward upon the fertile land, and northward on the wild Highland hills; when the clouds gathered and the tempests came, and the lightnings of Heaven flashed, in sheets as wide as the banners of an host? What did I see? *Dead corpses* and wounded horses; the rushing together of battle, *and garments rolled in blood.* What heard I? SLAY, SLAY—SMITE—SLAY UTTERLY—*let not your eye have pity! Slay utterly, old and young; the maiden and the child,* and the WOMAN WHOSE HEAD IS GREY! *Defile the house,* and fill the courts with the slain!"

"We receive the command," exclaimed the congregation—"he hath said, and so shall we do."

Let the Rev. WARD KILLEM BEECHERS' and THEODORE PARKERS' beat that if they can.—And when the fury becomes dangerous, let not HORACE attempt to guide it, or stay it, lest its lightnings strike him dead, as they have done tens of thousands,

"When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow."

Keep it before the People.

That the terms of the Senate bill for the pacification of Kansas was pronounced by John P. Hale to be unexceptionable; and yet *the Black Republicans oppose it.*

That this bill abolishes those local laws which General Cass denounces as unworthy of the age; *yet the Black Republicans oppose it.*

That it abolishes those oaths which the Kansas legislature imposed as to the fugitive slave law; *yet the Black Republicans oppose it.*

That it abolishes all objectionable qualifications as to the manner of voting; *and yet the Black Republicans oppose it.*

That it also prohibits the Kansas legislature from enacting similar laws in future; *and yet the Black Republicans oppose it.*

That it provides that all actual settlers driven out of Kansas may return and vote; *and yet the Black Republicans oppose it.*

That it provides for the protection to the settlers of the whole army of the United States to uphold this law: *and yet the Black Republicans oppose it.*

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.—No. 1. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

No. 2. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

No. 3. The right of States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

No. 4. Freedom and equality, the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule when their will is constitutionally expressed.

No. 5. Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.

No. 6. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and general diffusion of information.

No. 7. Opposition to all secret political organizations, and to all corruptions in politics.

No. 8. A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution, and no religious tests for office.

No. 9. No Bigotry, or pride of caste, or distinction of birth among American citizens.

No. 10. Respect and protection for the rights of all.

No. 11. The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the public domain and the protection of the American government.

No. 12. Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

No. 13. Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith.

A SLANDER.—The Louisville Courier disposes of a late falsehood of the Albany Evening Journal in short order. The Journal has said:

"There is a strong feeling of opposition to Breckinridge in Kentucky, growing out of the trial of Matt. Ward, the murderer of the school-master at Louisville. It will be remembered that Breckinridge was one of the "distinguished counsel," who volunteered to quit his post at Washington to go and screen the rich and guilty assassin from punishment."

To this the Courier replies:

"Was there ever a more monstrous fabrication? There is no such feeling in Kentucky. Mr. Breckinridge had nothing to do with the Ward trial. He was not one of the "distinguished counsel." He did not volunteer to quit his post at Washington. So there is one slander put down. Will the Albany Journal have the courtesy and fairness to correct this error concerning Mr. Breckinridge, since it might affect him injuriously?"

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND,* and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards,* on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whiteoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

☞Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greator assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States.

Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856–3m.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856. Assignee.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, and in vocal music.

TERMS—$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having about running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.

ECLARIS THOMAS.
Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! — The Goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail AT COST; and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.
Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES. — Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN & CO.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones. Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also. ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of
LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats,	87½
Summer Pants,	87½
Summer Vests,	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the unersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. *JOHN LONG, Administrator.*
Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,
at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by
WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FANCY SOAPS,
At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON,
Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.,
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL,
Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL,
Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson. Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

BOWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
ap16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!
Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes,* Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits, *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patchorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.
Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of
CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

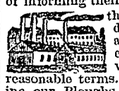
BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 13.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,

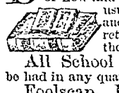
that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also. Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally,

that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.
HENRY McMANIGILL.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Debarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes.

Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Borages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Barages, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!

MOSES STROUS,
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &d., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.
LONG & DECKER.
Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formerly used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.

The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learner.

Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

☞Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,
T. H. POLLOCK,
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856. Principal.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs

the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c.
Huntingdon, May 14, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c